

TO PROTECT ALL IN PRESIDENTIAL LINE

Drastic Measure Reported to Senate Today.

SHORT SNIFF FOR ASSASSINISTS

Inflammatory Utterances to Be Severely Punished.

TWO NEW AMENDMENTS

Secretary of War Authorized to Provide, in His Discretion, a Military Guard on a Secret Service Footing.

After much deliberation following the killing of President McKinley by the assassin, the Senate Committee on the Judiciary today completed a bill for the protection of the President of the United States and authorized Chairman Hoar to report it.

The bill provides that any person who shall willfully kill or cause the death of the President or anyone in line of succession to the Presidency, or who, within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States, shall cause the death of the President or the chief magistrate of any country, shall be punished with death.

Instigation, advice, counsel, or conspiracy to kill such officials is to be punished by not exceeding twenty years' imprisonment, and any person aiding in the escape from punishment of anyone guilty under this act is to be punished as if a principal.

Two important amendments were added by the committee. These were:

Provisions of the Bill.

The bill prescribes the death penalty for all persons who shall attempt the life of the President or any official in the line of succession, or who shall aid such assassin to escape capture; also for anyone who shall attempt, in this country, the life of the chief ruler of another nation.

Imprisonment not exceeding ten years for all who threaten, advise, or instigate such assassination.

"That any person who shall within the limits of the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, by spoken words, or by written or printed words, uttered or published, threaten to kill, or advise or instigate another to kill, the President or Vice-President of the United States or any officer thereof upon whom the power and duties of the office of President of the United States may devolve under the Constitution and laws, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding ten years."

"The Secretary of War is authorized to and directed to select and detail from the regular army a sufficient number of officers and men to guard and protect the person of the President of the United States without any unnecessary display, and to make special rules and regulations as to dress, arms and equipment and duties of said guard."

CITY SAVINGS BANK AT DETROIT SUSPENDS

Cashier Said to Have Ex- tended Too Much Credit.

OVERDRAFT OF \$914,000 ALLOWED

In Addition to That Amount, Cashier Permitted Certified Checks in the Sum of \$602,000 to Be Issued. Public Money Was in Institution.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 10.—The City Savings Bank, 147 Griswold Street, with a branch at 463 Gratiot Avenue, is in the hands of a receiver.

When the opening hour came this morning a notice was stuck on the door reading:

"This bank closed, by order of George L. Maltz, State Banking Commissioner."

The officers of the bank are:

President, Frank C. Pingree; vice president, Frank C. Andrews; cashier, H. B. Andrews; assistant cashier, Joseph A. Schulte.

The cashier has allowed Police Commissioner Frank Andrews to issue certified checks to the amount of \$662,000, and his overdraft is \$914,000. All this deal was carried on without the knowledge of the directors, they say.

Mr. Maltz was met on the street by a party of the directors, and in a whispered consultation, they advised him to have Andrews watched. Maltz assured them that he was still in the city, and there was no danger, he considered, in his leaving.

It is said that on Saturday Mr. Andrews saw the crash coming and decided to Al Stephens the Homer-Warren block on Woodward Avenue, and that other valuable property in his name had been mortgaged at the last minute, evidently to protect his friends.

County Auditors have in the City Savings Bank one fund of \$108,024.54 and a sinking fund balance of \$42,714.15. County Clerk McGregor has \$22,000 in the bank as register in chancery.

The entire fund of the Board of Education money is in the City Savings Bank. It is estimated that this is about \$450,000.

GREENLEAF FOUND GUILTY.

New Hampshire Murderer Sentenced to Hang Next February.

LACONIA, N. H., Feb. 10.—George H. Greenleaf, whose trial for the murder of Nancy J. Folsom, in October, lasted all last week, was this morning sentenced to be confined in the State prison at Concord until February 13, 1903, and on that day to be hanged by the neck until dead, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

The jury brought in the verdict at 12:30 this morning, after being out thirty hours.

Counsel for the prisoner filed exceptions. Greenleaf was brought into court at 9:30 and was cool as Chief Justice Wallace imposed the sentence.

The crime for which he is ordered to the gallows, was the most atrocious committed in New Hampshire since the murder of Christie Warden at Hanover. Greenleaf was serving a sentence at the county house of correction at Bowdoin, which has since been burned.

He was given the freedom of the grounds, and in the afternoon attacked Mrs. Folsom, who was driving past, dragged her from her carriage, and pounded her head with a stone to such an extent that she died shortly after she was found about midnight.

Apart from bloodstains on Greenleaf's clothing, the evidence was circumstantial.

TO BUILD LINE THIS YEAR.

Annual Report of Washington and Marlboro Railroad.

The Washington and Marlboro Railroad Company of Maryland today submitted its annual report to Congress for the year ending December 1, 1901.

The report shows the capital stock of the company to be \$200,000. During the year there were no receipts and no expenditures. Negotiations are pending for the construction and equipment of the line, the report adds, during the present year.

ARMY STAFF OF EXPERTS ADVOCATED BY MR. ROOT

Secretary of War to Submit to Congress His Ideas for Per- fecting the Organization.

The Secretary of War will send to Congress this week a proposed bill for general army legislation. Next to the army reorganization measure of 1901, the bill now being drafted at the War Department is of more importance to the army than any other legislation of this character proposed since Mr. Root became Secretary of War.

Many of the salient features of the new bill have not yet been made public at the War Department, but it is admitted that it will provide for the organization of a general army staff, similar in many ways to the staff of the German army. This scheme has long been one of Secretary Root's pet ideas for the betterment of the United States Army and if it becomes a law, will radically change the present methods of administration at the War Department.

It is the Secretary's plan, that the general staff be composed of the most efficient officers of the line and staff, taken from all grades from the highest to the lowest. It will be no easy matter to gain a place on the general staff, and before a young officer is appointed to this important body it will first be necessary that he be graduated from the War College in this city, and have distinguished himself in some military manner.

The general staff will be the governing body of the army. It will be advisory to the Secretary of War, will plan possible campaigns, and will have a general supervision of the general efficiency of the service.

One section of the bill proposed the consolidation of the Subsistence, Quartermaster's and Pay Departments into a Department of Supplies. This section is meeting with some opposition at the War Department, but the Secretary believes the difficulties will be satisfactorily adjusted.

PROTESTING AGAINST RUSSO-CHINESE TREATY

This Government feels that it has strong grounds for protesting against the negotiation of the treaty between China and Russia by which the Russo-Chinese Bank is to be given exclusive privileges in Manchuria. The present efforts of the United States are directed against a secret arrangement which Russia is seeking to make or has made with China, containing all the features which were objectionable in the original Manchuria treaty.

The original treaty for the abandonment of Manchuria gave certain commercial advantages to Russia in that territory to which the United States and other countries objected as being in violation of the agreement among the Powers that no nation should seek exclusive privileges from China.

Russia, acknowledged these protests by eliminating the objectionable features from the treaty. Recently it was ascertained by the United States and other Governments that Russia had begun negotiations for a secret arrangement with China and that it contained features even more objectionable than those in the open treaty, giving the Russo-Chinese Bank practical commercial and financial control over Manchuria.

Mr. Conger, the United States Minister at Peking, and Mr. Tower, the United States Ambassador at St. Petersburg, have entered protests against the secret arrangement. Other nations have taken similar action, but there has been no joint opposition to Russia's efforts.

America Opposes the Grant- ing of Special Concessions in Manchuria.

CHINESE EXCLUSION HEARINGS NEAR END

Final Arguments Will Prob- ably Be Made Friday.

AMENDMENTS TO BE PROPOSED

Editor Livernash Prepares Modifications to Conform to Views of Opponents of the Bill in Several Particulars—Several Witnesses Heard.

The hearings on the Chinese exclusion bill by the Immigration Committee of the Senate are nearing their conclusion. A number of arguments in favor of the bill were heard this morning and at their conclusion it was decided to adjourn until next Friday, when it is hoped the final arguments can be heard.

Favors Several Amendments.

Mr. Livernash, editor of the "San Francisco Examiner," who has charge of the bill, is understood to have prepared a number of amendments to meet objections to the measure raised in both the Senate and House committees and these will be presented on Friday.

Mr. Evans, representing the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and incidentally other interests, opposed to the bill, will then be heard. He has been heard once before, but as he is the only witness who opposes the measure he will be given another chance to express his views.

In Favor of Geary Law.

Mr. Evans said this afternoon to a reporter for The Times that he is in favor of the re-enactment of the Geary law, at present in force, but strongly against the new measure. He said that the Geary law really accomplishes all that is necessary in keeping out the Chinese, and that it will not hurt the United States trade relations with China, while the proposed bill being an insult and an injury to the Chinese, will be certain to retard the growth of trade relations if it does not nearly kill them.

Witnesses Heard Today.

The witnesses this morning were Herman Gutzdorf, of the Federation of Labor; James G. Phelps, ex-mayor of San Francisco; and James B. Dunn, United States Chinese Inspector at San Francisco. Mr. Dunn described the practical workings of the exclusion law as it is at present administered and pointed out what he considered its faults and defects.

SUIT FOR LOST PROPERTY.

Action Brought Against Washington Loan and Trust Company.

Because of the alleged incompetent and unintelligent janitor service furnished by the Washington Loan and Trust Company, Attorney William A. Meloy today filed suit against it to recover \$1,000, claimed as damages for lost and destroyed property.

Mr. Meloy states that he leased room No. 407 on the fourth floor of the Columbia Building from the Washington Loan and Trust Company. It is further stated that the defendant undertook to furnish intelligent, competent janitor service, but the plaintiff alleges that this was not done. Because of the poor janitor service furnished, Mr. Meloy declares, many of his valuable papers have been lost and destroyed.

German Missions Burned.

HONGKONG, Feb. 10.—It is reported from Canton that the Berlin missionary buildings at Fayeun have been burned by anti-Christians. The missionaries escaped.

MRS. DENNIS SLIGHTLY BETTER.

She Recognizes Mrs. Merchant, Her Most Intimate Friend.

It was reported at the Gaffield hospital this afternoon that there was some improvement in the condition of Mrs. Ada Gilbert Dennis. She is said to have recognized Mrs. Merchant, her most intimate friend, and the administrator of her property, in the event of her death, who was permitted to visit the sick room for a moment.

The physicians state that the present improvement is only the fluctuation of the disease and that there is no encouragement in the change.

CRISIS DECLARED TO BE NEAR IN CONDITION OF PRESIDENT'S SON



THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR.
From the Latest Photograph of the President's Son.

Both Lungs Now Affected by the Disease.

HIS PHYSICIANS ARE HOPEFUL

Have No Apprehension of Im- mediate Danger.

MR. ROOSEVELT TO STAY

His Return to Washington Entirely Dependent Upon the Condi- tion of the Boy.

GROTON, Mass., Feb. 10.—President Roosevelt's son, although reported in a worse condition this afternoon, is said to be as well as could be expected.

Both the boy's lungs are now affected. Although this would indicate an increased seriousness in his condition the physicians say they are more hopeful of his recovery.

The crisis will be reached within the next forty-eight hours, and naturally it is to be expected that until this is passed the boy's condition will continue to get worse.

Mrs. Roosevelt With Him All Night.

Mrs. Roosevelt remained in the room of her sick boy during the night, lying on a cot which had been placed in the room for her. The President stayed at the home of Dr. Gardner, which adjoins the school.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt took breakfast together this morning in the dining room of Dr. Gardner's home, after which both went to the sick chamber.

NO IMMEDIATE APPREHENSION.

The fact that Mrs. Roosevelt went to the Gardner residence to dine with her husband indicates that while the boy is acknowledged to be very sick, his condition is not such as to warrant any immediate apprehension.

There is a feeling of disappointment that the President's son has lost ground. Secretary Cortelyou says that there is no immediate danger, but the situation is not as favorable as was hoped for.

Everything possible is being done for the sick lad, and the distinguished party is looking matters bravely in the face.

There is a pronounced air of anxiety around the school quarters, and it is felt the crisis is near at hand.

The President will not leave here for at least two days.

Despatches of Condolence.

A flood of despatches of condolence are being received by the President. Mrs. Roosevelt, although deeply anxious, is bearing up bravely and is perfectly calm.

From the statements of the physician, Dr. George D. Shattuck, of Boston, who is in especial charge of the case, the disease had until last night affected but one lung.

An effort was made to confine it to this organ, but during the night it secured hold upon the other lung and made the young lad's condition correspondingly complicated.

Dr. Shattuck and Dr. Warren, the local physician, who represents the school, agree that this is not unusual for the character of pneumonia, and that they expected the double affection and were prepared for it.

The crisis of the disease will be reached on Wednesday.

When President Roosevelt arrived at

(Continued on Second Page.)

MANY ANXIOUS ENQUIRIES MADE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

If Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., was ill at the White House instead of at Groton, Mass., there would scarcely be more enquiries at the mansion than have been pouring in all day long.

While those who called on Miss Roosevelt to express their sympathy were many, they were far outnumbered by those who merely stopped at the doors, enquired the latest news from the doorkeepers, left their cards, and departed with an expression of hope that the boy's illness would not result seriously.

Occasionally they penciled a sentiment of sympathy on the card and requested that it be taken to Miss Roosevelt.

In the telephone room messages were constantly received over the telephone from friends of the family and Govern-

ment officials all over Washington. In reply they were given the latest information from Groton, where Mr. Cortelyou issues bulletins at every change of importance in the boy's condition. These bulletins are promptly telegraphed to the White House and communicated at once to Miss Roosevelt.

The children, Kermit, Ethel, Archibald, and Quentin, are greatly distressed at their brother's serious condition, although, naturally optimistic, they hope for the best.

Chaplain Conden, in the House, today offered up a prayer for the life of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. He begged that his young life be spared that he may grow up and be a blessing to his parents in their declining years.

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY CORTELYOU.

GROTON, Mass., Feb. 10.—The President's Secretary, Mr. Cortelyou, said this morning:

"The condition of the President's son this morning is not so favorable. The pneumonia has attacked the other lung. His temperature has risen and his respiration is not so favorable, but his pulse is a little better."

"We do not consider, however, that he is in immediate danger. This is the fourth day of the disease and the physicians expected a decided change."

TRIAL OF LAWYER PATRICK RESUMED

Juror Campbell Recovers From Recent Illness.

Defendant Appeared to Be Glad That the Case Was to Go On—Camp- bell Looks Unwell.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Juror Campbell, whose illness caused the postponement of the Patrick trial, appeared in court on time this morning, and the trial of the lawyer was resumed.

Mr. Campbell's appearance showed the effect of his illness and he looked far from well.

Juror Campbell Congratulated.

He was warmly congratulated by the other members of the jury, and he assured them that he felt all right, and would be able to attend regularly hereafter.

Recorder Goff enquired after Mr. Campbell's health, and expressed the hope that the juror would have no further trouble.

Patrick appeared glad that the trial was to be continued.

Patrick Wants Case Finished.

He is anxious that the prosecution shall finish its case, as he wants to know exactly what evidence he has to combat. He and his lawyers are particularly interested in the testimony of Violet Jones, who has made several confessions and told varying stories.

Jones may be called to the stand today. He is said to be in a good condition mentally and physically, and the prosecution believes that the story he tells will not be shaken by cross-examination.

EXPLOSION VERDICT RENDERED.

Contractor Shaler, Superintendent Mathewson, and Powder- man Epps Blamed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Coroner Goldenkranz and his jury concluded the inquest today into the death of the five victims of the Park Avenue explosion on January 27.

The jury returned a verdict at 12:15 o'clock. It finds that the explosion was due to the presence of a lighted candle in the powder shanty, and that the shanty or magazine contained an unlawful quantity of high explosives.

They hold the following persons responsible:

Ira A. Shaler, the subcontractor; Ernest Mathewson, the superintendent of the section for Shaler, and Moses Epps, the powderman.

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TOLSTOY ILL AGAIN.

Lungs and Heart Affected and Con- dition Critical.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Count Tolstoy, the noted Russian author, is again critically ill.

His agent in London, Count Tycherkoff, received a message from Russia this morning, saying he was suffering from inflammation of the lungs and heart failure.

WILL REPORT WALKER TO FULL COMMITTEE

Plan of Action Decided on By Senator Morgan.

Vigorous Steps to Be Taken Against the Admiral Who Refused to Answer Questions.

Nothing was done by Senator Morgan today regarding the refusal of Admiral Walker to answer questions put to him in the Isthmian Canal hearing last Saturday. Prof. Haupt, another member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, was heard by the committee this morning.

It is understood that Senator Morgan will report the attitude of Admiral Walker to the full Inter-Atlantic Canal Committee at its first meeting, the incident of last Saturday having occurred in a subcommittee hearing. What result will follow this it is impossible to say.

Some members of the committee, notably Senator Hanna, are understood not to consider the matter an important one, and they will probably be in favor of letting it drop without a report to the Senate. Others are said to take Senator Morgan's view that Admiral Walker should be forced to testify.

Sensor Morgan refused to discuss the question this morning when asked for an opinion as to what is likely to be the end of the incident.

TRIAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

The Battleship Leaves Newport News for Her Final Test.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 10.—The battleship Illinois sailed this morning at 10:30 o'clock for New York. On her way up the coast she will have her final acceptance trial under the eyes of the members of the Board of Inspection and Survey of the Navy.

The board arrived here this morning and immediately boarded the Illinois. All of the Illinois' supplies were not ready and Rear Admiral Cotton decided to send the rest by the cruiser San Francisco, which will leave February 14. These three ships are among those which will meet Prince Henry at New York.